The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,799. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	„	72 0
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Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

THOMAS—At 44, Park Street, on the 17th May, the wife of J. P. Thomas, Esq., of a daughter.

STEWART—At Dacca, on the 13th May, the wife of S. A. Stewart, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

MEPPEN—At Bimlipatam, on the 9th May, Catherine Emmeline, the beloved wife of Mr. R. W. Meppen, aged 46 years and 9 months.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain WATSON, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain J. WYLES, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

STEAM FOR COCHIN, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

THE Bombay and Bengal Steamship Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer *Nuddea*, Captain MATHES, for the above Ports on or about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers & Managers.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast at noon, on 25th instant, calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Honore, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry and Calicut, returning by the same route in ten days' time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as follows to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 6 P. M.
Saturday 28th May...TILLY ..... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday 26th May ...JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 5 P. M.
Thursday 4th June...TILLY ..... at 5 P. M.

N. B.—The Steamer leaving Bombay on the 28th May and leaving Cochin on the 4th June will be the last trip the Steamers of this Company will run this season.

For Passage, rates of Freight, apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(WEATHER PERMITTING.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follow:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday 20th May... MAHARAJ ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 24th „ TELEGRAPH..... at 6 P. M.
Friday 27th „ MALABAR..... at 2 P. M.
Tuesday 31st „ TELEGRAPH..... at 5 P. M.
Friday 3rd June..... MAHARAJ ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 7th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May.....TELEGRAPH..... at 10 A. M.
Tuesday 24th „ MALABAR..... at 1 P. M.
Friday 27th „ TELEGRAPH..... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday 31st „ MAHARAJ ..... at 1 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.....TELEGRAPH..... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday 7th „ MALABAR..... at 1 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship *Hannibal*, from Liverpool, are hereby informed that all Goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as it comes to hand, will be landed on, and warehoused at, the Elphinstone Bunder at the risk and loss of the concerned; and it is requested that the respective Consignees will liquidate without delay the expense incurred thereby, after which the Goods will be made over by the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May 1864. Agents ship *Hannibal*.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Consignees of Cargo by the *Stronghoe* CROMBIE, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby informed that a number of Packages, particulars of which may be had on application to the undersigned, are now lying at the Arthur Bunder at the risk and expense of the concerned. There is no shelter of any kind at the Arthur Bunder and the Goods will certainly receive serious damage on the first fall of rain. Those Goods have been landed in pursuance of previous notices of the 20th ultimo and 10th instant.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A good expeditious Native Draughtsman for an Architect's Office. Address "Cephas," *Bombay Gazette*.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, (Projector of the Tigris Overland route to India. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned, have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our Office to No. 5 Forbes Street.

MONTAULARD AND TALLADA.
Bombay, 16th May 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
23rd May 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

NOTICE.—The Creditors of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., of Bombay, Poona, and Secunderabad, are requested to meet the undersigned at No. 7 Bazaar Gate Street, in the Fort, on THURSDAY next the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he will endeavour to make arrangements with them for the liquidation of their debts.

Bombay, 23rd May 1864. G. MONNET.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, at Mahaya Mowring, at noon, New Marine Stores, as per *Second Catalogue*.

Also, old and unservicecable Marine Stores, being the last sale of the season. For *Second Catalogue* and terms of sale apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 18th May 1864.

NOTICE.—For sale by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on 31st May (noon), Her Majesty's Schooner *Mahi*, copper and copper-fastened, as she stands just out of Dock thoroughly repaired, refitted, and equipped with Masts, Rigging, Gear, Yards, Booms, Sails, Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Tanks, Boats, and Fittings, &c., complete, and ready for sea. For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander,
Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 20th May 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLIS, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL NOTICE.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese having decided to allot Sittings in the Cathedral Church, all persons desirous of occupying seats are requested to make application addressed to the Trustees at the Vestry on or before WEDNESDAY, the first day of June next.

By order,
J. DOWMAN,
Bombay, 21st May 1864. Cathedral Clerk.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
WILL. STEEL.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors under date the 18th instant, a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices on Wednesday the 1st June 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the affairs of the Company since its establishment, and for the consideration of the following subjects,—as also for the disposal of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting:—

I. Appointment of Auditors.
II. Appointing additional Directors,
III. Re-modelment of the present system of management and appointment of a paid Manager.
IV. Modification of Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association in so far as TRADING operations are concerned, and limiting the business to BANKING.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHICOO BABAJEE, & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 2 Tamarind Lane, Fort, 23rd May 1864.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No 8, Hornby Row, on Thursday, the 2nd June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864.

In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 2nd to the 16th June, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 21st May 1864.

WANTED.—A Printing Press for the Office of the Commissioner in Sind.

The Press should be large enough to print a sheet of 31 inches by 21 inches, or thereabouts, and should be furnished with the following stock and type:—

Blankets and Parchments,...	...	pairs each.
Bolikins	...	6 Nos.
Chases, Cast, Jobbing of Sizes,	...	6 Nos.
Furniture, metal ...	...	49 lbs.
Gallleys, brass, (foolscap length)	...	13
Ink, black, printing, good...	...	20 lbs.
Mallet and Planer...	...	1 each.
Points, Press... ...	...	3 pairs.
Quoins ...	...	250
Quotations from 1 to 4 em ...	...	40 lbs.
Roller Frames of sizes ...	...	3
Roller moulds, cast iron ...	...	1
Rule cases, brass ...	...	1
Shooters, brass-tipped ...	...	2
Sticks, composing (size 9 inches)	...	4
Sticks, side, assorted...	...	3 dozen.
Table, inking, cylindrical ...	...	1

Type.

Bourgeoise, on ...	...	1 case.
Minion, do. ...	...	1 do.
Do. two line ...	...	1 upper case.
Pica, with italics ...	...	300 lbs.
Do. Small Pica ...	...	200 lbs.

Apply, stating terms,
W. WELLS,
Superintendent Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee.
Kurrachee, 19th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Messrs JOSEPH BOCARRO and JOHN JOSEPH DE-SOUZA, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Catherina de Chaves, widow of Francis Antonio de Chaves, have contracted absolutely to sell unto Mr. NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Ground situate at Tardeo, on the west side of the Breach Candy Flagstaff, containing by admeasurement eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Manockjee Limjee, on the East by the property of Hurryshunker Juggonath, on the South by the property of Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the West by the Public Goven. All that piece or parcel of like ground situate at Tardeo near the Flagstaff, containing by admeasurement six thousand two hundred and ninety-eight square yards on thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Hurryshunker Juggonathjee and the Public Goven, on the East also by the Public Goven, on the South by the property of Mr. Manockjee Nasserwanjee Pitty, on the West by the property of Sadanund Ballajee. All that piece or parcel of like ground situate at Tardeo on the south side of the Breach Candy Flagstaff, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Nasserwanjee Ghiga, on the East by the Public Goven, on the South and West by the property of Manockjee Limjee. And all that piece or parcel of like ground situate at Tardeo, near the Breach Candy Flagstaff, containing three thousand five hundred and five square yards or thereabouts; and bounded on the North by certain Church property, on the East by the said Church property and the property of Manockjee Limjee, and on the South by the Public Goven. All which pieces of land belong to the estate of the said CATHERINA DE CHAVES; and that all persons having or claiming to have any right, title, or interest in the said properties by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing within fourteen days from the date hereof to the undersigned, Solicitors to the purchaser, otherwise all such persons will be considered to have waived their rights, and the said Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur will complete the purchase of the said properties.—Dated this 23rd day of May 1864.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors to the Purchaser Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.
HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, and which has carried on the business of Shopkeepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents at Poona, Secunderabad, and Bombay, under the style of HUNT, MONNET & Co., has this day been dissolved.

All the existing liabilities of the firm will be discharged, and all the Outstandings of the Firm received by the undersigned JAMES HUNT.—Dated this 13th day of April 1864.

J. HUNT,
G. MONNET.

ખપર અતરથી આપવામાં આવેચક નીચે શ હી કરનારઓ પુણા શ્રીકૃષ્ણપાદ અને મુબઇ ખ ધે હનત ખનેઝનાં નામથી દુકાનદારીનો બીબાણ કરનારાઓનો અને જેનરલ આદતીઆઓનો જે ધધો ચલાવતા હતા તેઓ આજ હોને જુદા પડીઆ છે.

એ પેઢડીનુ હાલમાં જે કાંઇ દેવુછે તે નીચે શ હી કરનારો ખી૰ જેમશ હનત આપશે તેમજ શ ધ ની હુમરાંહી વશુલ કરશે.

જે૰ હનત અને
શ ચોનેત.

મુંબઇની તા૰ ૧૩ મી અપરેલ ૧૮૬૪.

BOMBAY WOOL Co. (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of this Company, that the Second Call of Rs. 200 per Share will be payable at the Office of the Commercial Bank of India on or before MONDAY the 13th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES 1,000 PER SHARE ON THE NEW SHARES OF THIS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share, on the new Shares of this Company, will be payable at the office of the undersigned on or before the 10th June 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 19th May 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION Co., (LIMITED).—INCREASE OF CAPITAL.—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY the 27th day of May 1864, at 4 P. M., to consider a proposition to increase the Capital of the Company.

The following Special Resolution will be submitted to the Meeting:—

That the Capital of the Company be increased from thirteen lacs of Rupees (13,00,000) to twenty-six lacs of Rupees (26,00,000) by the issue of (520) five hundred and twenty new Shares of two thousand five hundred Rupees (2,500) each, to be allotted as the Directors may deem best.

FULCHER, COOPER, & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 19th May 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on the 6th June 1864, at 3 P. M. to receive the Report of Directors for the period ending the, 31st May 1864.

ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 21st May 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે હાઉસ એન્ડ લેનડ ઇનવેસ્ટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરિએન્ટલ શ્રિપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to
LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

TO LET.—On Malabar Hill, from 8th June next, the House now under occupation of E. W. Ravenscroft, and formerly by John Cassels, Esq. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

TO LET, large ROOMS suited for Merchants, Offices in the building lately called the Royal Hotel, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now in the occupation of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited). Apply to the undersigned at the premises.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th March 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SAMPS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.			
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.			
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.			
THOMAS HILL & Co.'s BRANDY in			
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.			
2 Do. do. do. 1853 „ 26.			
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.			

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES and Cognac.

			Per dozen.
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à			Rs. 12
St. Julien	do.	do.	„ 18
Pauillac	do.	do.	„ 24
Pontet Canet	do.	do.	„ 35
	COGNAC.		
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.			„ 18
Champagne, A. v. Vergès & Co.			„ 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy			„ 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue,	do.		„ 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SILBERFIED & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal			at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „	Pints		„ 14 „ „
Old Vale Cognac			„ 36 „ „
Fine very old Do.			„ 36 „ „
Sauterne			„ 20 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1 „
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 „
Claret,	do.	do.	2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ „

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 „
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 „
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 „
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

			Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.			Rs. 40 0
Do.	„ a Crown		30 0
Do.	„ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality			40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.			36 0
Do. Fine	„ Brand a Crown		30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.			36 0
Sherry Fino, Blue Seal			23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal			29 0
Do. Golden, Do.			29 0
Do. Green Seal			29 0
Do. Red Seal			33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal			33 0
Claret Light Capsule,			15 0
Do. Yellow Seal			22 0
Do. Red Do.	Pints		17 0
Do. Do. Do.	Quarts		33 0
Port, Black Seal			36 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac			34 0
Do. Brand a Crown			24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal			18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal			18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—

Black Seal.....Amontillado		per dozen	Rs. 36
Red.....Pale Dry		„	„ 30
Brown do. } Good Dinner Wines		„	„ 24
White do. }			
Brown do. }		„	„ 22
Yellow Do. }			
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts		„	„ 30
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do.	Pints	„	„ 43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		„	„ 34
Do. Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
Do.	Pints	„	„ 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's		„	„ 45
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Cuniffs	„	„ 45
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s		„	„ 45
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's	Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard / and Jordan }		„	„ 39
HOCK	Pints	„	„ 20
MOSELLE—			
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...	Quarts	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 12
CURAÇOA		„	„ 42
MARASCHINO		„	„ 42
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	„	„ 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		„	„
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co...		„	„ 21
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		„	„ 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		„	„ 21
ORANGE—			
BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts		„	„ 18
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do.	Pints	„	„ 14
GINGER BRANDY Do.	Pints	„	„ 11
Do. Cordial Do.	Quarts	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Ganges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs LEATH and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tincture, and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

	Rs.		Rs.
Mixed.		Fancy Machine.	
Ginger Tunbridge.		Queen's.	
Rich Arrowroot.		Picnics.	
Plain „		½ Ab

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

NOTICE.—No applications for Shares in the Khandeish Farming Company (Limited) will be received after the 28th instant from persons in Bombay, or after the 30th idem from those up-country.
24th May 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES PICKARD CORNFORTH, WILLIAM LEES HUDSON, and PETER WOODFINE, carried on at Liverpool, under the firm of CORNFORTH and WOODFINE, and at Bombay under the firm of J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. CORNFORTH & Co. was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 21st day of July last.
p. pro. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
C. E. MITCHELL.
Bombay, 25th May 1864.

NOTICE.
With regard to the above Advertisement notice is hereby given, that subsequent to the Twenty-first day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, the business therein referred to, has been, and in future will be, carried on by the said JAMES PICKARD CORNFORTH alone, at London and Liverpool under the firm of J. P. CORNFORTH, and at Bombay under the style of J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
p. pro. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
C. E. MITCHELL.
Bombay, 25th May 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1864 at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 16TH TO THE 22ND MAY 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
May 16	29.871	29.753	80.0	89.8	74.5	75.6	None	None
" 17	29.857	29.789	79.3	90.6	74.0	77.4	"	"
" 18	29.893	29.777	80.3	90.4	75.1	78.2	"	"
" 19	29.888	29.764	79.7	89.8	76.0	80.8	"	"
" 20	29.891	29.743	80.4	89.7	77.0	79.6	"	"
" 21	29.861	29.724	80.1	90.4	76.1	79.4	"	"
" 22	Sunday.							

May 16.—Densely clouded with cirro cumuli and nimbi; lightning after sun set.
" 17.—Do. Do. Do.
" 18.—Partially clouded with cumuli and nimbi: lightning after sunset.
" 19.—Densely clouded with cumuli and nimbi; Lightning after sunset.
" 20.—Do. Do. Do.
" 21.—Clouded with cumuli, cirro cumuli, and nimbi.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Saturday 28th..... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	25	Uranus rises at 6.40.	5 24	6 21	1 14	1 37
Thur.	26	Corpus Christi.	5 24	6 29	2 3	2 30
Fri.	27	Uranus sets at 7.49.	5 24	6 30	3 0	3 30
Sat.	28	Neptune rises 1.57	5 23	6 30	4 3	4 36
Sun.	29	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 31	5 10	5 46
Mon.	30	Mercury rises at 4.58	5 23	6 31	6 21	6 53
Tues.	31	Mercury sets at 5.36.	5 23	6 32	7 25	7 56

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 5	KURRACHEE	May 18
AGRA	May 12	LAHORE	May 14
ALLAHABAD	May 12	LONDON	Apr. 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	May 19
BANGALORE	May 17	MANILLA	April 23
CALCUTTA	May 18	MEERUT	May 17
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	May 13
CEYLON	May 14	PEGU	May 14
COCHIN	May 7	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 19	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 29	SUEZ	Apr. 23
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

THE further we examine into the reasons put forward by Colonel Rivers on the part of the Bombay Government for declining to accept the offer of the promoters of the Back Bay Job to surrender any claims they might have to a concession of the property of the public and to permit that property to be put up for public competition, the more impotent, and we may add the more childish and illogical, do they appear. The backbone of Colonel Rivers' argument is that it would be unfair to a man of Mr. Scott's character and energy to give a competing public the benefit of the idea which Mr. Scott had originated, rendered feasible as it was by the implied approval of Mr. Scott shown by his application for the concession. Now either this argument is utterly valueless, or the rules laid down by Government in reference to applications for concessions are simply ridiculous. If in accordance with these rules projectors of schemes must divulge their plans by the publication of what they intend to do, they are all subjected to the disadvantage which the Government declare it would be unfair to place Mr. Scott under. Why should Mr. Scott be made an exception to the general rule? Is it only where the projectors are men without character and without energy, when their projects are not worth concealing from their competing neighbours, that the rules are to be put in force? If such is the case, Government, if they wish to hold the balance equally, ought to inform the public that it is so. Colonel Rivers says that no satisfactory application had been before made for a concession in Back Bay. How does he know that men were not deterred from applying on account of this very enforced publication of their schemes by the Government Regulations, and the risk of competition which would thus be incurred? Why, we ask again, should those rules be abandoned only when a Member of Council and an intimate friend of the advisers of Government puts in a claim, while they are flaunted in the face of the general public to warn outsiders off the preserves of patronage, at the very time when the negotiations with Mr. Scott are pending? Those rules were made for the guidance of the Government as well as the public, and Government has no more right to set them at naught than the public has.

Again, Colonel Rivers says there is nothing new in the general scheme of a Back Bay reclamation. This is evidently intended to smooth over the affair to people at a distance, to make the explanation go down at Calcutta and at Westminster. We on the spot know differently, and Colonel Rivers himself must know differently. The fact of the B. B. and C. I. Railway running through Back Bay has utterly and entirely metamorphosed the position. It has made a most valuable property out of what before was comparatively valueless. The decision of Government as to the line of the Railway coming through Back Bay gave to the public a mine of wealth in the property there which the Government have wantonly and unaccountably squandered away. What was it that brought this Back Bay scheme into existence? The idea was not Mr. Scott's, we believe, but Colonel Kennedy's, the Engineer of the Baroda Railway; and it was the Railway's running where it did that suggested the scheme. If the Government Engineers were not clear-headed enough to appreciate the value the Railway gave to the public property there, they are not fit to advise their superiors, and ought to be superseded. If they saw the advantage and yet advised their superiors to go on with the clandestine negotiation, they are still more unfit for their appointments, on much more serious grounds. They, as Engineers, have failed to discover what an unenlightened public has not been slow to find out, viz., that the public property has been given away,—else why are the shares, though still unallotted, selling at a fabulous premium? Colonel Rivers states that Government had been long offering the right of reclamation on terms at least as favourable as those accepted by Mr. Scott. We ask our intelligent readers, if this is a candid statement, when as we have shown above the value of Back Bay land had been entirely altered just at the time that Mr. Scott made his application? The Government had not even made it public that the B. B. and C. I. line was to go through Back Bay. How then can they say that the public had not appeared to care about the concession, when, as yet, only the initiated knew anything about the fact which alone gives the concession its value? How can they assume that any submission of the work of reclamation to general competition would have been an empty form, when the public were never allowed a chance of knowing how the matter stood when the Government, and after deciding on the line of Railway, hastily and secretly made a compact with one of its own members, selling the rights of the public before they could possibly know what the value of these rights was.

THE Prospectus of the Khandeish Farming Company (Limited) shows that a new set has been given to the current of joint stock enterprize in Bombay. It is not our purpose to discuss the merits of the particular Company we have mentioned, or to examine closely its chances of success. Companies of the kind must stand or fall, not so much by the general principles of the plan on which they are established, as by the amount of skill and energy shown in the practical management of their farming operations. But, with the probability of good management once secured—and each intending shareholder must judge for himself of the value of such security—there can be no doubt that a farming Company is likely to prove an eminently profitable speculation, and withal to be most beneficial to India. The able letters of our correspondent "Forest Ranger" have placed very clearly before the public the enormous but hitherto undeveloped capabilities of the soil of the Central Provinces and the Deccan; and Khandeish, containing districts which were once among the most fruitful in India, and which the application of capital and skilled labour might make even more productive than they were before the time of the Mahrattas, is as good a field as could be chosen for the great agricultural experiment which is to be started under the auspices of one of the most respectable mercantile houses in Bombay. Coffee is generally looked upon as the greatest "certainty" in the way of speculation—indeed, buying a coffee estate is really an investment rather than a speculation—that India holds out to the developer of resources in this country. Nor can there be imagined any pleasanter way of obtaining a competency for life than is afforded by the payment for four years of so many hundred rupees a month, with the assurance that at the end of that term the whole amount thus expended will be repaid out of the profits of one year's crop, and that the coffee planter will be left thenceforth with an unencumbered estate, yielding him a very handsome income for the rest of his life. But it appears certain that at least as much money can be made out of the cultivation of the ordinary grain crops of the country as out of coffee planting. At a time like the present, when cotton has so far usurped the place of all other crops as to have raised to famine rates the prices of the grains which form the principal food of the population, there is hardly any limit to the profits that may be derived from farming conducted even after the listless and unthrifty fashion of the ryots; and with the employment of machinery and of Western agricultural skill we have every confidence that the apparently sanguine estimates of probable returns given in the Prospectus of the Khandeish Farming Company will not be found to be excessive. The experiment seems to us one that ought to be watched with peculiar interest. It is the first attempt, on a large scale, to bring Western agricultural science into competition with the unskilled labour of the Indian peasantry. If it succeed, it cannot fail to add largely to the productive resources of the country, and, by introducing the Colonist element into the richest provinces of India, to strengthen England's hold upon her Eastern empire.

ERRATUM.—In our second leading article yesterday, the first line of the opening sentence was printed, "To *write* complaints," instead of "To *twirle* complaints."

THE *Englishman* understands that a sum of Rs. 10,000, which has been hitherto paid as a subsidy to the Bhooteas on the Frontier of Assam, has been ordered to be discontinued.

THE same paper informed that a cruel suttee is reported to have taken place at Beygoon in Meywar. "The son of the Rajah of the place died and was cinerated on the 28th of April; his unfortunate wife was thrown on the funeral pile and held there until force was no more required. The attention of Government has been drawn to this melancholy case."

A CURIOUS specimen of savage superstition has just reached the *Englishman*. The people of a place named Masmia in Jynteah have applied to Government for a king who, it appears, must also be their chief priest. Their last king was taken as a rebel and hung some time ago, and no successor was permitted. The people petition that a grandson of the rebel be named Rajah or Chief in order that their religious ceremonies may be properly conducted. The British Government will probably not listen to their application."

THE *Hurkaru* hears that the Government Order will soon be issued, permitting General Officers Commanding Divisions to transfer, for the future, their Divisional head-quarters to any hill station within the limits of their command, for six months in the yer—taking with them their Divisional Staff Offices. "Thus, the Officers commanding the Presidency Division would pass the hot season and rains at Darjeeling; the Officer commanding at Meerut would go up to Mussoorie; the Officer commanding at Peshawur would have his choice of Murree, Dalhousie, or Cherat; the Officer commanding the Sirhind Division would have Simla, as we suppose would the Lahore man; but where the Officer commanding the Benares Division would cool himself, we don't know. This will be a wise and rational concession, as the Divisions can, in quiet times, be pretty nearly as well commanded from the edge as from the centre, and the General Officers will be all the better in the latter position after six months' cool residence in the Hills. Sir Charles Napier laid it down that, as the soldiers could not go to the Hills in the hot season, neither ought the officers to quit the plains and their regiments on leave; but he did not practise what he preached, or himself set the example; for he commanded a perspiring army from a cool residence at Simla, which he said he was obliged to do from business considerations. We see no reason why those who can be spared, or who can carry on their duties on the Hills as well as on the plains, should not enjoy the benefit and the pleasure of a six months' residence in the former every year, against which we cannot see any objection except such as is founded upon selfish grounds. During the hot and rainy seasons, the duties of a Divisional command seldom range beyond mere administrative routine, and it is useless to keep a General Officer frying, and possibly losing his health and vigour, when he can get through these duties. Just as well *a la distance*. Government should air its Officers as much as possible, and Sir Charles Napier's reason for its not doing so is based on fallacious grounds. A large portion of the British soldiers in this Presidency is located in cool hill stations, and this being the case, we can see no just or valid reason why as many Officers as can be spared should not also enjoy the benefit of a fine climate. We should like to see the coming Order extended to all Officers, from the Generals down to the Ensigns, as the same sauce is good for both."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

LONDON, 22ND APRIL.

Austin Bruce is appointed to succeed Mr. Lowe. T. G. Baring succeeds Bruce. Lord Wodehouse replaces Baring. Chichester Fortescue has withdrawn his resignation.

The Tercentenary of Shakspeare's birthday was celebrated with great magnificence at Stratford. In London there was only a scanty gathering of working men on Primrose Hill. The National Committee made no demonstration.

The French police protected the performance at the theatre and the French banquet in Paris in honor of Shakespeare.

Mr. Disraeli having called attention to the violation of constitutional law involved in the presence of more than four Under-Secretaries in the House of Commons, it was settled that a Committee should be appointed to decide whether the fifth Under-Secretary should vacate his seat.

A debate in the House of Commons on affairs in China was ended by a count out.

The High Court of Bombay Bill has been passed.

A motion for the uniform reduction of the duty onfire insurances has been rejected.

The Prussian loss in the storming of Duppel was 1,300 men. The Danes lost 5,000 men, including 3,000 prisoners.

The remainder of the Danish army has retreated to Alsen, which the Prussians are preparing to attack.

The Prussians have again entered Jutland.

At the first meeting of the Conference, held yesterday, it is asserted that an armistice was proposed, but the Prussian and Austrian plenipotentiaries, having no instructions on the question, must refer to their Governments.

Garibaldi having left England to-day, his sudden departure, which is attributed to foreign pressure, occasions much popular indignation. Lord Clarendon and Lord Palmerston have denied in Parliament that the departure was hastened by Government influenced by the Emperor of the French.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico have left for the new Empire.

The Circassians have suffered a disastrous defeat; war considerably extending.

Assistant Apothecary Hefferman, Bombay Establishment, has been permitted to resign.

OBITUARY.—Surgeon Ducat and Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, Bombay Army; the Bishop of Peterborough.

LONDON, 3RD MAY.
Fair Dhollera Cotton, 21½d.; dull.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 23RD MAY.
Steamer *Candia* sailed for Calcutta.

COLOMBO, 23RD MAY.
Steamer *India* left for Negapatam.

MADRAS, 22ND MAY.
Steamer *Arabia* from Calcutta anchored.

NEW TIGRIS OVERLAND ROUTE THROUGH THE COMMERCIAL CENTRES OF TURKISH ARABIA.

THE world has not grown much larger in its realities, since its first inhabitants found that they had more than room enough to do their little round of work and then leave it, and even the local wanderings of the tribes of Biblical history are but short lines across the sphere of our globe, in comparison with what modern men now accomplish; and it becomes the more astonishing to us who sojourn sedately in quiet places, that these undertakings of marching over half the world, are often done at great personal risk to life and person in and amongst the wildest of tribes and the most dangerous of fanatics, and often with no other reward than that felt by men of noble quiet character, than the gratification of having rendered to their generation and those to come, a great and public benefit, as we before said, if our planet itself has not grown larger the business of men has expanded to an extent that the most sage philosophers upon worldly things could never have divined, the fallow lands of both hemispheres have in a great measure been peopled anew, and the spirit of work, and the energy of progress, that seems to be the natural condition of the Anglo-Saxon never flags in its efforts no matter where it is transplanted, and our own thriving city at the present time affords one of the richest examples of what our race can do, not only in its own endeavours to go forward always, but in instilling a similar vigour amongst a people who from time immemorial, were loathe to venture forward a step beyond the bounds that effete customs prescribes.

We can at all times readily understand the motive power of any man who undertakes a great expedition of discovery in strange countries, when backed by Government influences, and still further encouraged by a liberal grant of money from the public coffers, as also a well appointed staff to cheer on the weary journey with work, merriment, and song; but how much more should he admire the resolution of purpose of him who voluntarily and alone, and bearing the whole burden of expenses himself, from his hoarded funds earned under an Indian sun for years, ventures unaided through the pathless deserts to prove or put a theory which even if successful can hardly benefit himself, but enriches and renders every political relation of England and India more secure.

Mr. Latham arrived at Bombay in the early part of 1862 to make preparations for his Overland journey by the Tigris, and after a most difficult and laborious examination of the Western ghats of North Canara during the monsoon, traversing the whole of the courses down to the sea as well as striking a new line through the forests for his proposed Sedashewgur (Carwar) and Bellary Railway, exposure to the rains, want of food, and swollen rivers during this expedition had nearly put a quietus upon the project, by all but getting jungle fever and three dying. One would have imagined that the shattered state of health of our explorer would have demanded that the quickest way home would have been adopted, but Mr. Latham started for the Persian Gulf to discover the practicability of the straightest way home, and which will eventually be the most expeditious, for it to Kurrachee 13 days 6½ hours out and 16 days 6 hours to Bombay and thus avoiding the two great sides of a triangle that must now be traversed in coming by the Red Sea and Aden; and as the old Euphrates route proposed by General Chesney in 1836 has long since exploded, through the impracticable nature of the navigation, though that expedition cost the Government upwards of £40,000, there was in the broad question of a better road to England from India, room enough for other discoverers to find a way out of the difficulties that have appeared up to the present time to surround it, and Mr. Latham after giving the subject years of study, alone and undided went to seek it, examining the navigation of the Persian Gulf up to Bussorah and Kurnah the intended *point d appui* for ocean steamers traversing this route. After a short stay at Bussorah to the horror and alarm of the Pasha, who not being able to understand Mr. Latham's object, and not crediting that any single individual would undertake such a journey including that appeared to be more a national duty than a personal one, a rough sketch of the scheme had to be made to the Pasha in divan (with the Turkish Admiral and all the officers at Bussorah) of our projector's intentions, but the impassioned Turk was still dubious, believed that the Overland route was only a cover to his other intentions, that he might be a spy or some other equally dangerous enemy; and these suspicions were at once despatched to Constantinople, while Mr. Latham prepared to look out for the approach of our adventurer,

In the proposal as it at present stands, and as laid before the Turkish Government, it is intended that the Railway should stop at Bagdad and the River Tigris made use of between that city and Bussorah or Kurnah, and the difficult question had to be closely scrutinized with a view of establishing the best kind of steamer for navigating that uncertain and changeable river, and this was not done without great risk. In hugging the high bank to make head against the downward current an immense mass of earth of several hundreds of tons fell almost upon the little steamer and threatening engulphment in a moment: it was a wonderful escape that she did not go down in the revulsion of the water caused by the accident.

From Bagdad the desert route had to be examined along the line of the old proposal for opening the canal between the Euphrates and the Tigris and along the right bank of the latter river, and when nearly 300 miles from Bagdad the old enemy of the North Canara jungles again attacked the explorer, and for fourteen days he lay on the ground amongst litter of dogs, camels, horses and Arabs, raving in delirium: this being the third time of threatening to stop further enquiry into this great scheme, nature left alone, again conquered, and a march of more than 800 miles through the more settled portion of Arabia and along the great boundaries of the Shammar and Anezah tribes of Arabs, found the best course for the intended line *via* Kirkook, Arbyle, Alton, Kupri, Moossul, Nisibin, Mardin, Birjik, Aleppo, and Alexandretta. At each of these places Mr. Latham employed himself in seeing and explaining to the authorities of the Porte, and the Sheiks of the different tribes adjacent, the objects of his journey and the advantages that would be derived by them and the country generally by such a communication as a railway being commenced.

The outport for this important line to India—on the Syrian coast—was also carefully surveyed, as also the mountain range over which is the pass of the Beilan—the gate of Iskanderoon. This examination settled we believe the long vexed question, as to whether Alexandretta (Iskanderoon) or Sendiah nearer the mouth of the Orontes by the vale of Antioch should be the Mediterranean terminus for the Overland line, and we believe that another element of discord has been created since the line was proved to be practicable and advisable, by the French Government entering a protest against the Porte granting any concession, giving powers to the English to open a port on the Syrian coast, and which looks very much like rubbing up the old sore of the churches and which they got when obliged to evacuate the Lebanon, and an idea that any other port opened for such a purpose would in a great measure neutralise French interests in Egypt, and be a thorn in the side of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps' scheme of the Suez Canal.

The following succinct account appeared in the *Levant Herald* of the proposal as made by Mr. Latham, as also a letter addressed by His Excellency Ismet Pasha, Governor of Aleppo, embodying his views with reference to the undertaking. At Aleppo, an influential meeting of the local native and foreign merchants was held here a few days ago at the Consulate to hear a statement from Mr. Latham, an Engineer of Indian reputation, who has engaged himself for some months in projecting a railway route from Bussorah *via* Bagdad, Moossul, Mardin and Birjik and hence by Antioch and Beilan pass to Alexandretta. Nearly every merchant of standing in the place was present, as also the Foreign Consuls. For years past we have been suffering from hope deferred in the matter of General Chesney's Euphrates Valley Scheme, which appears to be as far from realization as ever, and the immense importance of railway communication with the interior and with the coast becoming each year more and more felt, we are disposed to listen with eager interest to any suggestion for suppying this great want to the town and province.

Mr. Latham's idea I may premise is to carry a line of railway, not from Sendiah as General Chesney proposes, but from Alexandretta (the ancient Iskanderoon) by the Beilan pass to this town, thence northward of Jaber Castle—General Chesney's *point de départ*—across the Euphrates at Birjik, the present line of communication with the Eastern provinces, and thence on by Orfah, Mardin, Nisibin, Moossul, Kirkook and Bagdad to Bussorah; from whence the communication with India would be completed by ocean steamers to Kurrachee. As this scheme has for Aleppo immeasurable advantages over that of General Chesney, the meeting received it with unanimous favour and passed *nem con* the string of resolutions I append. In the first place, it is felt that Alexandretta, our present port, is incalculably better adapted for a starting point than Sendiah which is merely an open roadstead, requiring vast expenditure before it could afford any protection worth the name to shipping. Alexandretta, on the country, is a fine natural port, easily made at all times, and giving shelter in nearly every state of the wind: a comparatively small outlay or drainage would render it as healthy as any place along the coast; and inland, Beilan presents no considerable engineering difficulties whatever, while in lineal distance it is very considerably shorter than the other route. Eastwards too Mr. Latham's line would have immense advantage over that by the Euphrates. The latter, whether it be opened up first by river navigation—the practicability of which is, to say the least, very doubtful—or at once by a railway throughout, would have to proceed through a desert country, devoid of towns or trade and at the mercy of the Arabs. For many years it must, in fact, depend mainly, if not entirely, on its through Indian traffic for support. The new route on the other hand, runs through a populous and commercially active chain of provinces, past thriving towns, and with resources for increased trade everywhere abundant. Moossul and Bagdad, not to mention Diarbekir, which could be reached by a good branch road to Mardin, are emporia sufficient to feed a cheaply constructed and well managed line, the distance by this route would of course be greater, but this would be more than compensated for, by its immense relative advantages of abundant and cheap labour and material for making the line throughout, and by the trade and industrial activity already in vigourous existence along its whole extent from Iskanderoon to the Gulf in addition to the Indian traffic. I have no wish however to play the advocate for the new scheme, in contrasting it with older and exploded views; but as the views I express, besides embodying my own convictions, were those that met with universal assent at the meeting over which Mr. Latham presided, I think it right to place them on record. In addition to the annexed resolution, a long letter was read at the mesting from His Excellency the Governor, expressing his sense of the value of the new scheme, and pledging His Excellency to render it all the help he can either locally or by favourable representation to the Porte.

The following are the resolutions:—

1st.—That this meeting of the principal European and native merchants of Aleppo view with unanimous satisfaction the prospects of an early commencement of the construction of a line of railway from the coast to the town of Aleppo and onwards to Bagdad.

2nd.—That in considering the question of the best outport for commercial purposes as a terminus for the proposed line of railway on the coast, and independent of any engineering questions or difficulties that may exist, there cannot be any doubt but that the port of Alexandretta possesses great advantages over that of Sendiah—

I. Because it already possesses spacious and safe harbour accommodation for ships.

II. Because it is a place well known to shippers as a port easily made in all weathers and is an old established port.

III. Because it does not require an enormous expenditure in constructing harbour works to render it safe and secure for vessels.

IV. Because it is at all times difficult and often impossible to remove an established line of trade, or to induce the inhabitants of such a port to remove to a new and untried site for a proposed town and new port such as Sendiah, or to leave old associations which have been to them an object of veneration to all time.

V. Because the question of its unhealthy climate as a place of residence either for Europeans or the natives of the country, is one of no importance as affecting that of commercial convenience, since the cause being well known, it can at any future period be removed at a small expenditure of money.

3rd.—That in considering the future results of such an undertaking, there cannot be any question that besides the great traffic that at present exists, especially in the import trade to Iskanderoon, that the export trade would be increased at least twenty-fold in consequence of the present immense difficulties, and great cost of transport from Aleppo to the coast.

4th.—That the cereal trade of the whole of Turkish-Arabia and Mesopotamia, as well as that of galls, wool, &c., forming exportable articles and hitherto undeveloped would, by the construction of such a line of railway through the commercial centres of the country, receive such an impetus than would more than fully employ any line of railway constructed through this country.

5th.—That it is with considerable satisfaction that the undersigned view the liberal considerations of the Governor, as also of the Sublime Porte in granting all the necessary concessions for the construction of a line of railway tending to develope the commerce and general trade of Turkish-Arabia and Mesopotamia, and advancing the general prosperity of the whole population.

(TRANSLATION.)

TO GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C.E., &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—It is my private conviction—founded on observation and experience—that you have been in the service of the Ottoman Government—that it is the constant and ardent desire of the British Government to consolidate the sincere friendship and true amity existing between England and Turkey, and to become the means of promoting the happiness of the Turkish people, of procuring for them the benefits of civilization, facilitating the increase of trade, and encouraging enterprize.

One of the obvious means of attaining this object in my opinion, will be the construction of the railway contemplated, from Alexandretta or Sendiah to Bagdad. If this enterprise is practicable, the plan laid down carefully, the railway will unite the countries of India, Syria (Arabistan) and Mesopotamia (Irak) as one single province.

The advantages secured thereby to the populations of the Ottoman Empire are obviously immense, but the profits that will be derived will be sought for when some English Company constructing it, will be as great. By means of this railway the cargoes of two ships may in one day be transported to the interior of the country and supply the immediate wants of one part of the country from the abundance of another, favour the general opulence, increase the riches of the country, assist the extension of trade, and be productive of great benefits to the population. This is sufficiently evident to require no comment.

The present port of Sendiah is undoubtedly far too small to contain the number of vessels crowding to supply the railway and through route to India, to enlarge or re-construct it would demand very great outlay. The plan, therefore, of making Sendiah the terminus of the contemplated railway is not considered the most profitable, and is not very popular. The port of Alexandretta, on the contrary, is both secure and large, the objection of the unhealthy climate is easily overcome if there be no greater one, and will disappear naturally, on construction of the railway. When warehouses and store-rooms rise on the grounds now covered with stagnant waters, when the marshes are drained to make room for houses and gardens, and a new town has sprung up, the conditions of the place will have changed. Alexandretta being made the port for the railway will facilitate the future extending of branches to the towns of Adana, Konia, and the whole of Anatolia. This port is by far preferable, both as regards geographical position, the outlay in constructing it, and in the superior advantages to the shareholders and to the population of Turkey.

With a view, therefore, of securing greater advantages to be derived by my beloved country and countrymen, and by the English nation and people, which I love and respect for the friendship it bears my country, I had before this communicated these views to Mr. Skene, the British Consul in this city, begging him to make them known to the persons at the head of the enterprize, with the hope that these two ports might be surveyed again; and I have been hoping for the arrival of a competent person, as yourself, who would examine the merits of the case, after having made a personal survey of the places in question. I thank God, that by your arrival, I have not been disappointed in this expectation. I am glad that the most advantageous conditions for the success of the enterprize will thus be secured, and that you have had, at the same time an opportunity of being convinced of the desire and ardent wish of the population, that the plan should soon be put into execution, and of their sense of the immense benefits to be derived by them from it. I hope you will find the above remarks correct, and I am fully persuaded that when this enterprize is, by the will of God, brought to a happy conclusion, it will not fail to become one of the most important and most profitable enterprises in Europe. As above stated I number myself among the most sincere admirers of England and the English, and hope you will kindly take into consideration the above expressed views, which I already had the pleasure of expressing to you verbally, when we last met, and which I now expose more fully.
—I have, &c. &c.,
MAHAMED ISMET,
Governor of tha Pashalic of Aleppo.

The political importance of such an examination as this just made by Mr. Latham, should not, we venture to say, be overlooked by our Government here, and that some steps should be taken towards adopting a route that speaks so well, not so much for the benefits that would eventually accrue to the country passed through but also to our Indian possessions, but commercially to the millions of people inhabiting the richest grain-producing provinces on the face of the globe. These connected with the perfect independence of the new route, free from all political interferences of European powers, and as a counterpoise to the political work now being carried forward through the Isthmus of Suez are circumstances that should weigh most strongly in favour of Mr. Latham's great project.

It would be impossible to imagine the revolution of change it would effect towards advancing education and the general enlightenment of the people of this country. How many thousands of natives are deterred from making the journey to England on account of the length of time and heavy expense, but when the time is reduced to little more than a fortnight, and the journey can be performed with comfort, by way of Marseilles and Trieste is about to be superseded by the construction of a line of railway which will make Brindisi in the south of Italy the landing place for mails and passengers instead of either Trieste or Marseilles, and thus save three days of sea voyaging. This work will be performed by the European Central Railway Company who have undertaken to complete the break which at present exists in Europe, North and South of Switzerland by constructing a line from Chiasso to Biasca in the Tessin Canton and then on to Lucerne by the Pass of St. Gotherd or to Choire by the mountain road over the Luckmanier,—this route will shorten the distance to Alexandretta about 850 miles. The Italian Chamber of Deputies have already passed a vote of 6,000,000 francs on the part of Brindisi equal to the requirements of the India and China trade: the works were formally commenced at Lugano in January last under the solemn inauguration of the Government of the Swiss Cantons, the Swiss Federal and the Italian Governments. The concession of this part of the direct Overland route to India by the Canton of Tessin to the Company is for 99 years.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 17TH MAY.

THE Ides of May have come and gone too without bringing about the predicted explosion in the Kishnagur and Jessore districts, and hereabouts everything remains in *statu quo*. Failing a political outburst I give precedence to the storm atmospheric. On Sunday evening we had our first regular storm of the season and an abundant fall of rain, terribly needed by the poor scorched up Qui His. Beyond the circle of its influence there has been but little to ruffle the even current of our lives. We live as it were under a polity of primæval simplicity. The Lieutenant-Governor is at Darjeeling and is duly reported therefore by the *Friend of India*, which hardly seems decided in its mind whether Bengal is better governed in his absence or when it has the benefit of his presence. We want in point of fact a grand reiorm in our institutions, and the *Hurkaru* is not a day too soon in agitating the question of making our Municipal Corporation more representative, and thus bringing public opinion to bear on those who have the disposal of large and important questions affecting the prosperity of the port. We hear of the splendid quays and wharves now in course of construction at Bombay, and acknowledge to ourselves sadly the vast superiority of the public spirit displayed in that respect at present with ourselves. The state of this port and its approaches, as one writer very truly observes, is a disgrace to the metropolis of India in the 19th Century.

"We yet want a river wall, good wharves, (the writer might have pretermitted the adjective here as there is not one good, bad, or indifferent in the place) tramways, powerful cranes, and public warehouses." Want, to use the old saying, will, I am afraid, continue our master in these respects as long as the present *régime* is allowed to continue.

Your readers may remember a burlesque illustrated by George Cruickshank in which one of the pictorial illustrations represents a chorus of bandits on the scene when last Bandit *loquitur*—"Silence, my comrades, let us conceal our presence *by a song!*" The *Hurkaru* commits something of the same order of practical "bull" in informing its readers that "preparations are being made as quietly and silently as possible for the expedition into Bhootan which is to punish &c." We believe it is intended, the article continues "to send. . . Two regiments of Sikhs are spoken of . . Train battery of Artillery now stationed in the Cossyah Hills is to cross . . " and so on—that is to say, it carefully informs its readers and the Bhootanese, what it is they are to be sure not to let any one hear a word of.

The only other intelligence of local importance seems to be that down-country native commerce have beaten the United Services at Hookey on horseback, and that the lawyers have carried the day and obtained their location in our Town Hall. The latter move is said to be a temporary one only, but those who have been much afloat know the ease with which rats can be induced to desert a vessel which is already in ship and may infer the amount of temerity likely to be exhibited by the lawyers. The new Courts will, it is said, occupy four years in building, and for that time the good citizens will, I fancy, have to put up with the infliction.

We have had a continuation of the terrible conflagrations I have mentioned in my former letters, but the last has been of a character to upset the speculations of those who have had a ready reason for their occurrence; hitherto the native explanation was that Government had directed soldiers to throw lighted cheroots into the thatch. Our own solution accorded far more closely with the suggestion that if incendiarism was at work at all it was on the part of the thatch sellers and timber merchants who found no small profit in the calamity. That some such feeling may have got into the native mind is also just possible, seeing that a return match has been played in the quarter behind Nimtollah occupied almost exclusively by the stores of reeds and timber. This conflagration was of a far more durable character than those that had preceded it and was burning some three days. The arrangements for extinguishing fires are of the most primitive and most inefficient style hitherto known.

A Military Commission appointed to investigate the origin of a fire which broke out in the Fort itself has, I am happy to say, reported the cause of it to have been accidental.

There has been a charming little sacrifice laid on the altar of Gossip by one C. J. Ackland during the week. It will certainly form a welcome addition to the annals of "eccentric adversaries." In the *Englishman* of Tuesday we have the following without another word of explanation:—

"I beg to apologize for having committed an unjustifiable assault on Mr. W. C. Stewart, and as some amends for the same I have at his request this day sent Rs. 500 to the new Sailor's Home."

Delightful frankness! as the *Hurkaru* truly says. The beauty of ready money has never perhaps appeared to greater advantage than when thus assuaging the sorrows of insulted or outraged humanity.

Deprived by the misbehaviour of the Mail steamer of his ordinary food, your contemporary the *Englishman* has ventured on a line for which he appears to have prepared himself in much the same style as ship captains do for the feats of buggy driving they treat us to of an evening on the course. He has undertaken to decide a point of law in connexion with the noble game of whist and decided wrong. Nuts of course for the *Hurkaru* who comes down in the form of a letter from "Colonel C." who refutes by reference to "Major A." and "Lieut. Col. B." the Editorial *dictum* which the *Englishman* took care to notice "was corroborated before publication by a veteran whist player of the Bengal Club." Colonel C. is scarcely courteous to his opponent. "All I can say is that this veteran of the Bengal Club' has played to very little purpose when he shows himself so misinformed on one of the primary laws of whist, and I would recommend him, in the words of Lieut. Col. B., to give up whist and confine himself to playing 'beggar my neighbour with his grandmother.'" Yesterday the *Englishman*, preceding its retraction with the story of the Jesuit Editors of Newton prefacing the Principia with a notice, that if the Pope had said the world didn't move as they had proved, why the Pope was infallible and must know best, ate its humble pie in diminutive type and returned not to its *mottons* but its *canards*.

A decision of our worthy Justices has created a sad scandal in the place. The *Englishman* is disgusted and comes down with indignation in the true old orthodox fashion. The *Hurkaru* puts its comments into a much more amusing form. The case was this: An elderly East Indian named Harriet Gomez applied to the Magistrate for a summons against her husband to obtain some allowance. The dialogue that ensues is too good to mutilate.

Magistrate.—Why don't you live with your husband?
Applicant.—He has another mistress.
Magistrate.—What of that?—surely that does not prevent your living with him.
Applicant.—How can I be expected to live with him when he has his kept mistress in the house?
Magistrate.—I don't know, but things of that sort are so common in Calcutta.

In the end the worthy Justice tells applicant she may have a summons, but he adds "if your husband comes up here and says that he is

ensuing year are being prepared, and if the increase has been sanctioned, it cannot be carried into effect until those estimates are voted by the House of Commons.

8. This arrangement obliges the several great Departments of State to weigh carefully the reasons given for proposed increases in salaries or establishments, and to consider them with respect not only to the special Office or subordinate Department concerned, but to their bearing upon other similar Offices or Departments. It also tests the real value of the savings which are very generally put forward as a compensation to the proposed increase of expenditure, but which, in the majority of instances, are not actually realized.

9. Without enjoining the adoption of a precisely similar system in regard to India, I consider that its main principles might be introduced with great advantage, and the following rules must, therefore, be strictly observed in future :—

That no payments be made on account of increases of salary, until the additional expenditure thereby caused shall have been provided for in the Budget Estimate and duly sanctioned.

That no increase which would have the effect of raising a salary above Rs. 5,000 per annum, be included in the Budget Estimate, until the sanction of the Home Government shall have been first obtained. In regard to salaries within that limit, Her Majesty's Government will not object to such increases as you may consider it expedient to make (or to sanction, if proposed by the subordinate Governments,) being included in the Budget of the year, a Schedule of all such increases being forwarded to this country with the estimate.

That as in regard to the creation of new offices in can rarely happen that any inconvenience would result from a previous reference to the Home Government, such reference must, as a rule, be made; but if an emergency should arise demanding the immediate creation of a new appointment with a salary exceeding Rs. 3,000 per annum, it must be made provisionally, and at once reported to the Home Government, no expectation being held out to the individual appointed to it which would warrant a claim for compensation in the event of the appointment not being finally sanctioned.

Ordered, that the foregoing paras. be published for the information and guidance of all Departments of the Government of India, and of all Local Governments and Administrations.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

E. H. LUSHINGTON, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BENGAL.

We have ascertained that we were correctly informed that the Government of Bengal has sanctioned the proposition made, some time ago, by the authorities of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to open a Fourth-Class Carriage for passengers. —*Hurkaru, May* 16.

The Secretary of State, we hear, is surprised at the extent of the new Bengal Police, and has desired a re-consideration of the arrangements with a view to reduction. An interference of this kind, if listened to, will probably paralyse the whole scheme which is on its trial at present and undergoing rather a severe one too.—*Englishman, May* 18.

We understand that, in carrying out the works to which we referred a few days ago, in connection with the new Post Office, some guns have been dug up, which would, we should think, go to support the opinion that the masonry upon which the workmen have come, is that of the old Fort William. It is true, that in excavating the foundations for the new Agra Bank, at the other side of Tank Square, some guns were also found by the workmen, but how they got there is, of course, unknown. There are vast numbers of guns intentionally buried all over India, to be exhumed and used against the Government when opportunity offers, as was obvious during the great mutiny, but it is more than probable that the guns discovered are the rightful property of the Government, to which, as to any one else they are useless, except as old metal.—*Hurkaru, May* 17.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We expressed a wish the other day to be acquainted with the particulars of Lieutenant Young's dismissal from the Azimgurh Police. The following particulars have been furnished to us :—

During the last cold season, Mr. G. E. Watson, Officiating Magistrate, and Lieutenant Young, District Superintendent of police at Azimgurh, were engaged in their respective annual tours ; Mr. Watson directed Lieutenant Young to send the two camel sowars (there being no others) who were with the camp of the latter, to remain at Azimgurh, assigning as a reason, that the station being in a centrical position, in the event of any information of crime arriving from Police stations, the report would reach him (the Magistrate) much sooner, than if the sowars were detained by the District Superintendent with his camp ; this order, Lieutenant Young refused to obey, on the plea that it was down-right interference with his legitimate duties ; upon this the Magistrate addressed the Deputy Inspector General of the Division, who directed Lieutenant Young to obey the orders of the Magistrate, and of course, the sowars sent into the station. Then came the which, Mr. Watson demanded an apology from Lieutenant Young, who refused to tender one, although advised by his immediate superiors to do so, and there being no alternative left, Mr. Watson reported the circumstance, through the Commissioner, for the orders of the Local Government. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor was leniently inclined, and although His Honor conveyed through the Inspector General, his high sense of displeasure at Lieutenant Young's conduct, said he would overlook the matter, if the apology demanded by Mr. Watson was proffered ; Lieutenant Young refused to make the *amende honourable*, and was in consequence suspended from his duties but another time was *still* given by His Honor ; on Lieutenant Young's persistently refusing to offer an apology, the only course left for his disobedience of orders, was that his " services be dispensed with." Whatever private feeling may have existed between Mr. Watson and Lieutenant Young, this fact must be borne in mind, that the Magistrate is the official superior of the District Superintendent, and as the general maintenance of peace and prevention of crime, is under the general administrative and judicial control of the Magistrate, his orders must be implicitly obeyed, if he is to be held the responsible party to assert and maintain the law. In fact, it is plainly stated that the District Superintendent is the Magistrate's " Police Agent. "—*Delhi Gazette, May* 17.

We hear that the Governor General in Council has ordered that the Jumma Musjid at Agra shall be restored to the Mahomedan community. Ever since the occupation of the Tripolia and other sites adjacent to the Fort, consequent on the mutiny, the mosque has been in the possession of the military authorities under the understanding that it would revert to its proper uses when the flanking walls of the smaller Tripolia should be removed the enclosures opened out, and the whole edifice made into an available offensive and defensive outwork to the Fort. This work has now been accomplished, and no reason exists for the retention of the mosque in the hands of the military authorities, though it will still remain we believe in cantonents. The Imams and Moulvies, as also the menial establishment necessary for keeping up the mosque in a fit state for worship, were formerly paid from the profits arising from the shops in the basement of the mosque and of its terraces. We understand that under the careful management of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate the rents have been considerably increased. The Government order includes the restoration of the shops, &c. to the mosque officials. They ought therefore to be able to put the place into decent order, and even gradually to repair the roof, &c. from the funds at their disposal. Though an inferior building when compared with the Jumma Musjid at Delhi, still the Agra mosque is an imposing edifice and an ornament to the city. We hear that the Mahomedans intend to pray for *Jan Lawrence Sahib Bahadoor* at the coming Eed, and they can hardly do less.—*Id.*

NEW ZEALAND.

DREADFUL CASUALTY TO THE SCHOONER RAPID.—SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW.—SIX LIVES LOST.

The cutter Swallow arrived in port yesterday from the Great Barrier Island, and brought intelligence of a fearful disaster which happened to the schooner Rapid while on her way from Mercury Bay to Auckland. William Page, one of the survivors, was a passenger by the Swallow, and we have taken the following particulars from his own word of mouth. He says :—" We left Mercury Bay in the Rapid on the evening of the 19th inst. (Saturday) for Auckland, and loaded with timber. We passed through Mercury Island with very light weather, and it continued so until Sunday morning. The wind then freshened, and kept freshing gradually all day. I went below at seven or eight o'clock that evening, and the wind still kept freshening. The Rapid is a new boat of about 30 tons. About nine or ten o'clock they shortened sail ; two reefs were taken in the mainsail. While below I felt the vessel plunging into the sea very heavily. I went on deck and as I passed along the deck, I saw one man hanging on to the fore rigging. He was a passenger ; and he cried out to me " We are gone, Bill." All sail was then down ; the foresail, and mainsail hanging down over the lee side in the water. The vessel was then going well free from the wind. I have been a sailor, and I said to the captain that he had better hoist the peak up and try the vessel up to the wind. I was trying to do that myself, but found that the peak halyards had run out, and I could not do it. The captain said hoist a bit of the foresail again, but I replied that I feared it was no use. About this time one of the seamen went to the forecastle, looked down, and sang out that the vessel was filling with water. This was caused by her plunging into the sea so heavily. Directly after the man sang out that she was filling with water she fell over on her beam ends and filled. When I sang out to the captain to set sail, McFadgen was standing on the quarter deck, and he cried out, come here—do come here Bill. Those were the last words I heard him speak. After the vessel went over we were quite helpless. Four of us took the forerigging, and four to the main-rigging ; Paget, a passenger, was below in the cabin, and was drowned by the vessel filling with water. He was a bad sailor, and was alarmed, and was probably helpless to save himself. This all occurred on Sunday night last and we were then between the Little Barrier Island and Tiri Tiri. As the vessel then was filled with timber she was a log, waterlogged. Mr. McFadgen was at first on the quarter-deck, and when the vessel went down on her beam ends, he floated away on two planks to the masthead of the vessel. He then got off the boards and worked himself up to where we were holding on. The keel of the vessel being to the wind, the sea was breaking over us, and we found great difficulty in holding on. About half an hour after that Captain Meiklejohn called out that McFadgen was dying, and I said take a rope and lash him to the rigging, which the captain did. Shortly after that McFadgen died, and about an hour after that Portuguese Joe died in the rigging where I was. He was washed off two or three times and we pulled him in again but in 2 or 3 found that it was no use that he could not hold on I can't remember now whether it was the same day or next night, but they went off one by one after that. The last one that went was just when we were leaving the wreck at the Great Barrier. We saw one ashore, and this man either dropped off or was attempting to swim, was drowned. We had pulled him into the rigging two or three times, but he was so far gone that we could not pull him on any more. We were not far from the shore, the vessel having drifted in close to the rocks. As soon as the three of us who survived got ashore, we lay down and had a sleep till daylight. We got up and started to walk to Mr. Harding's but the captain being best able to walk, said he would go on and send a boat for us, which he did ; and we were taken to Mr. Harding's house and treated very kindly and I came in the Swallow to Auckland.

The following are the names of the unfortunate men who were drowned :—Mr. M'Neil, M'Fadgen a shareholder in the Mercury Bay Saw-mill Company ; Mr. Paget, a passenger, and settler from Mercury Bay. Joe, a Portugese, a passenger. Mr. Burns, a passenger, and a working man, from Mercury Bay. Mr. Robert Clarke, a farmer, and a passenger who was drowned just as we reached the Little Barrier. Mr. L. Micklejohn, son of the captain, and one of the crew, aged about 17 years. The following are the names of those who survived the disaster :—Myself (William Page), a settler in Mercury Bay. Captain Meiklejohn, captain of the Swallow ; and Frank, a Frenchman, and one of the crew. Before I left the Rapid was righted, and sailed for Oma, just below Tiri Tiri.

We should say that Page, who gave us the above narrative of the sufferings of himself and his companions, appeared, as might naturally be expected, to be still suffering from the disaster, which will account for his statement not being so precise as it might, and certainly consist with well the captain's account. Each of the survivors were floating about for three days on the wreck, under a burning sun, and with the sea washing over them, so that it can be well supposed that they were thoroughly prostrated when, through Providence, they were enabled to reach land.—*Wellington Independent, April* 5.

MISSIONARIES AND THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

(From the Englishaman, May 18.)

Our friends the Missionaries cannot, somehow or other, keep quiet. By some peculiar idiosyncracy not generally supposed to be a concomitant of the creed they preach, they are always quarrelling with some one. Like Cromwell's fierce sectarians, the man who is not with them is against them, and they will fight him to the death. Out with the cursed thing ! down with Achan ! is their motto, and most effectually do they act up to it, marring, by a display of petulant zeal, the real good effected by those amongst them who, while earnest in their work, are mindful of the fact that the religion they teach is Peace. Man cannot imagine a nobler task than that of the true Missionary, who setting aside all thought of worldly fame or profit, goes forth to fight his Master's as that Master has taught him it should be fought. Such Missionaries have been in India, men whose names will not easily or soon be forgotten. But, at the time, man cannot imagine a more painful sight than the Missionary, the messenger of peace and good will, tilting headlong at everybody, raising strife in lieu of contentment, and crying " peace" when no has done all in his power to remove any chance of it. But more especially do these Boanerges " rage against the ungodly," when they take up the pen to defend the cause which they fancy is injured. Fierce in controversy, louder in invective, is the Missionary editor, showing no mercy, sparing no weakness, but driving his thrust home where he thinks it will tell most for the present, and rankle longer in the wound for the future. Of this class, the Revd. Mr. Gell, Editor of the *Times of India*, is certainly a striking specimen, a true member of the Church Militant. For the past month the Western Presidency, and gradually the whole of India, has been scandalised by a paper war between a Reverend Editor and the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, Mr. Howard. Insinuations, or rather open charges, not the most charitable or complimentary in their nature, have filled the columns of the *Times of India* ; replies on the part of Mr. Howard have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* ; solicitors have written ; heavy damages have been demanded and refused, till at last the lawyers will have to decide the questions raised. Mr. Howard has instituted legal proceedings against the *Times*, and so, while the matter is *sub-judice*, the Press must be silent. But though we consider that it would be unfair to both parties were we to comment upon the truth or otherwise of the charges made by the *Times*, it is of importance that the public should know how the storm arose. As usual, the Missionary feeling was the *terrima causa belli*. Religion held and lighted the firebrand. Mr. Howard happens to hold opinions decidedly opposed to those entertained by the Missionaries, and considers that from a system of education supported by the Government, Christianity should be altogether expunged. He is therefore an upholder of a purely secular education, and the natural opponent of a party which seeks to introduce Christianity as the basis of all teaching. Holding these opinions Mr. Howard saw fit to express them and, on one occasion, wrote of the Missionaries as " proselytising." From what we can gather from the Bombay papers, this word was looked upon by the Missionaries as offensive and discourteous, and when the Director of Public Instruction followed it up by recommending sundry books he had compiled, on the score of their " being effectually weeded of all allusions to Christianity," they could stand it no longer. The " sword of the Lord and of Gideon" was drawn from the scabbard, the said scabbard was flung aside, and war to the knife was proclaimed against the man who had dared to think that a system of education could exist without the introduction of Christian teaching as its foundation. The *Phœnix* of yesterday had an interesting article on this subject, but independently of a mistake made in forming an opinion upon the points of the case to be submitted to the Court, our contemporary has been unduly hard upon Mr. Howard for the free expression of his opinion. According to the *Phœnix* the word proselytising was looked upon as a " bad word," objectionable when applied to the enterprise of the Missionaries, and discourteous as applied to them personally. We cannot see it in that light. Mr. Howard, in a letter to the *Bombay Saturday Review*, alludes to the meaning thus placed upon the word, and, after saying that he has not verified the reference made to Dr. Johnson as an authority, declares that he never intended the word to convey any offensive meaning. Not being Boswellian in our admiration of the great Lexicographer," we are content to turn to Webster, who derives the word " proselyte" from *pros* and *eluthon* from *erchomai* to come, the whole meaning " one who comes over from one opinion to another." To proselytise is said to be " to make converts," and though Webster says it is not in common use, the fact of its being somewhat scarce by no means proves it to be bad. Every man has a right to change his opinion and every man has a right to try and win another to his own way of thinking. Except, therefore, the Bombay Missionaries imagined that they were being accused of " coming-over" people in another sense, we cannot see what there was to be offended at ; unless, indeed, they remembered how frequently they themselves had used the word contemptously towards men belonging to a different sect, and so objected to its application to themselves. But whatever meaning Mr. Gell and his party chose to place upon this word they were far too wise in their generation to attack Mr. Howard on the religious question purely. They masked their battery very cleverly, and attacked him on another ground, accusing him of deriving pecuniary profit from the sale of certain books by the aid of his official position, and in an improper manner. Then followed demands, explanations, &c., and at last the legal proceedings pending which we say nothing of the merits of these charges. But of the real cause which led to their being made, of the attempt made to coerce a man into a retractation of an opinion which, whether right or wrong, he had every right to express we must say something. In plain English we must stigmatise it as a mode of procedure utterly opposed to the precepts of that religious instruction which the Missionaries are as anxious to introduce. It was uncharitable and underhand, and with our memories of Christian truths as taught in our childhood, we cannot recognise such conduct as authorised by the creed of those who practice it. Were the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay to add a postscript to the pastoral letter now lying on our table, calling upon all clergymen to remember the first doctrine of the religion they profess, it would be a good finish to an excellent letter, and perhaps prevent in the future such a scandalous exposure of the length to which party feeling can carry men of peace, as has been afforded in the columns of the *Times of India*.

THE COMPETITION WALLAH.

(From the Delhi Gazette.)

It is scarcely possible to conceive a more degrading occupation even of a mean unprincipled mind, than the systematic vilification of one's countrymen abroad. In England, an English writer, who periodically accused the English of being a nation of shop-keepers who sell their wives at Smithfield, or who made use of any of the stereotyped Continental Anglo-obloquy towards his own countrymen, would, if he could procure publication, find his abuse, probably thought insane and treated with the respectful pity accorded to those under that dreadful visitation of God. It is far more probable, that no amount of wealth or interest would enable such a one to find a publisher of his ravings. As it appears, however, from late instances, that some English publishers will not only publish but pay for continuously neatly plastered upon the walls of Englishmen in India, we repeat that our language scarcely affords expression adequate to convey the indignation and contempt which all honourable men, even if tainted the prejudice of a certain class, must feel for back-writers of this description.

Happily for officials in India, whose interests are still benefited by the prevalence of a conviction in England that the great majority of *un*-official English out here treat the natives much in the manner that Bluebeard treated his wives, the aforesaid officials being of course their only protectors—who invariably chuckle as every fresh lying story of English tyranny oppression or English soldiers secretly murdering " the damned nigger," embellishes the pages of Macmillan *et omne genus hoc*,—even these must loathe and despise the vile means by which their cause is advanced, as the farmer in England stops his nostrils with cotton while his fields are being manured.

We invite the attention of those curious to know the extraordinary manner in which the body of the British Lion in India can be bespattered with filth from its own tail, to the February number of Macmillan, in which this *pseudo* " wallah" pretends to inform the English reader of the " British temper towards India," and in which also (with the aid of Smart's translation) he travesties some of the odes of poor old Flaccus to suit his purpose.

If the " wallah" be really in India, we do not envy him his feelings as he reads these lines, not daring to disclose his identity or real antecedents, and brave the overwhelming scorn with which the entire English in India regard his miserable efforts to sneak under a mask between the teeth and their nobility.

Since writing the above lines a forcible illustration of our remark as to the *li*-centious nature of the " Competition Wallah's" statements is furnished (*Grace a Dieu* by *Macmillan* himself in the March number of his magazine.

General Vincent Eyre of the Royal Artillery (about whose gallant conduct at Jugdespur in 1857, the Wallah has been building up one of his laborious fictions) is one of the most generous gentlemanly men to be found in society, but even he is goaded into writing, and the Editor of *Macmillan* is not ashamed to print the word " story" with reference to the " Competition Wallah's," product however contemptible is not less significant in the eyes of the satirical public, than insulting—if such a scribler can be sensible of insult—to the " Competition Wallah."

Who *is* the " Competition Wallah ? If Swift's " Art of lying" formed part of the syllabus of the Indian examination he must have passed most creditably, for in his case it is not a but rather a plastic piece of gutta percha which he works into the shape most suitable for his purpose,—diruit, ordificat, mutat, quadrata rotundis,—and then crams the indigestible bolus gilded we allow with considerable liveliness of style, down the deglutitionary muscles of the British blockheads at Home who believe him.

If natives were badly treated as a rule by Englishmen in India, a much more sensible as well creditable solution would be found in the amazing fact that there has for two years been no Law which applies to cases between master and servant than in the " Competition Wallah's" unnatural theory that all white faces with the exception of those looking down from " Covenanted" civil shoulders belong to devils and fools.

MR. GLAISHER'S EIGHTEENTH BALLOON ASCENT FROM WOOLWICH ARSENAL, APRIL 6.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—The balloon left the earth at 4h. 7m. p.m.; in three minutes it was 1,000ft. high, and moved very evenly upward, at the rate of 1,000ft. in three or four minutes, to the height of 11,000ft. at 4h. 38m. ; it descended at the rate of 250ft. per minute till we were within 1,500ft. above earth at 4h. 59m. ; we then descended very slowly, were 1,000ft. high at 5h. 4m., and reached the ground at 5h. 18m. We were accompanied by our friend Mr. F. Norris, who has been up with us on several occasions.

During the whole day the sky was overcast, and the wind was from the S.E. ; on leaving we at once crossed over the river to Essex ; at the height of 2,500ft. there was very misty, and the view very limited, but Woolwich Dockyard, the town of Woolwich, the river under us, the numerous shipping, with so many upturned faces from their decks, formed a very pleasing and interesting sight. The mist increased in density as we rose. When 2,000ft. high we fell in with a S.W. or W.S.W. current, and at 2,500ft. we entered a dense white cloud, and shortly afterwards lost sight of the earth ; at 3,500ft. there was a very thin fine rain ; at 4,000ft. ; the clouds were less in density, and there was a great increase of light ; at 4,500ft. we saw the sun faintly, but there was more cloud above ; at 5,000ft. the sun cast a fair shadow, but we were still in cloud, which decreased in density as the balloon rose. When at 8,100ft. high we felt the wind press against us with a sensible pressure, and inferred that there was another change of the wind, but we had no means whatever of determining the direction from which it came ; the mist again increased till the height of 9,000ft. was reached ; we here heard a train and supposed we were over the Chelmsford line of railway. At the height of 9,500ft. the sun shone very brightly, and it was quite warm ; at 10,000ft. we were entirely out of cloud, and there was a sea of white cloud dazzling in its brightness, extending without a break or irregularity in its surface as far as we could see all round—there was more than 100 miles on all sides. Near to us on the cloud, on the side opposite to the sun, was a bright oval halo of immense extent, in the centre of which was situated the shadow of the balloon and car, but without prismatic colours ; this all appeared to revolve with us, for it was constant, and we knew we were turning round by the sun now shining at our backs and then in our faces ; at the greatest elevation (11,000ft.) there was perfect repose, the sky was without a cloud, and of a beautiful deep blue.

We were, however, quite baffled in our attempts to determine our direction, as we could not see any inclination in the grapnel line. Mr. Coxwell had been watching the weather all day, and once during a break in the lower clouds he had sent up a pilot-balloon, which had moved towards the east when at a high elevation, and, connecting this with the current we had met with, he had begun to fear that the railway would be our guide to the Southend railway, and, had he heard might be to the Southend railway, and, if so, we were drifting out to sea. He therefore determined to take a dip downwards without delay, before attempting a higher elevation, so, that if we found ourselves over water we might have gas enough to keep up for some time. We began the dip downwards, the sky continued of a deep blue, the air free from mist, and the sun hot, till we approached the height of 7,000ft., and at 6,000ft. we lost sight of the sun, and were in a dense white cloud at 5,500ft. high ; when at 3,000ft. fine rain fell and we caught sight of the earth, at the height of 2,500ft. ; we expected to find wind here S.E., the same direction as at starting. The temperature of the air was 46 deg. on leaving, at the height of 1,000ft. it was 44 deg., at 1,500ft. it was 40 deg., at 2,000ft., 37 deg. ; at 3,000ft. it was 34 deg. ; from 3,500ft. to 4,000ft. there was no variation from 33 deg. ; this was the lowest temperature met with ; at 5,000ft. the temperature increased to 36 deg., and did not change for 500ft., then decreased to 34 deg. at 6,500ft., at which point it turned to increase, and was 40 deg. at 8,000ft. ; it decreased to 34 deg. again at the height of 9,000ft. ; it then increased, on leaving the cloud below, to 36 deg. at 11,000ft., and rapidly to 46 deg. while between 10,000ft., and 11,000ft. high. The highest temperature observed was at 8,000ft., on descending, when it was 47 deg. ; from this point the temperature declined, on descending, to 40 deg., at 1,500ft. high, being nearly the same as on ascending, and to 46 deg. on the ground.

The temperature of the dew point, or that temperature at which water, in the invisible shape of vapour, is deposited as rain or water on substances of that temperature, was 7 deg. below that of the air on leaving the earth, and this difference was the same up to 2,000ft. It then decreased to 1 deg. on entering the cloud, and was from 1 deg. to 3 deg. while in the dense cloud. On leaving it at 8,000ft. this difference suddenly increased to 10 deg., and varied from 10 deg. to 14 deg. between the heights of 8,000 and 11,000 feet, and decreased on again entering the cloud to 5 deg. and 6 deg.

There were 2¾ grains of water in a cubic foot of air near the ground, about two grains in the cloud, and about one grain only above the cloud.

No ozone was detected by Schonbein, Moffat, or Lowe's papers during the whole time the balloon was in the air.

The lines in the solar spectrum were very numerous and well defined. The spectrum itself was very long.

The goat was very uneasy, and continued bleating till we passed through the cloud and into a warmer atmosphere, when it was quiet and happy.

This ascent was intended to have reached to five miles high, but, in ascending from London or Woolwich, Mr. Coxwell's tactics are put to the severest tests, especially when the sky is overcast as it was on this day, although the visible current of vapour floated away in a north-westerly direction ; yet some indication during the day led Mr. Coxwell to conclude that there was an upper westerly current, and it was this induced him to descend. It is impossible to say how far we went into Essex, where we crossed the Thames, or how far we penetrated into Sussex, or if we reached Sussex at all ; but it is certain that when we were first seen below the clouds we were coming as from Hastings.

Had we mounted five miles high without the precautionary dip we might, and probably would have found ourselves over the middle of the Channel without the power of re-ascending or keeping the balloon from the water. In cases this had happened we had prepared ourselves with Seward's life belts, admitting of quick inflation and admirably adapted for this purpose. Mr. Coxwell, on learning the place of descent, did not consider under the circumstances that it was prudent to re-ascend, and he resolved to empty the balloon at Sevenoaks.

The results of this ascent are remarkable. They establish the prevalence of totally opposite currents of the air within two miles of the earth, as also temperatures of the air actually warmer than on the earth at heights exceeding 8,000ft., where usually the temperature is from 30 deg. to 40 deg. lower than on the earth, constituting the results of this ascent as differing from all others, and as one by no means unimportant in the series.

The exact place of descent was Wilderness-park, on the property of Marquis Camden, who was present, and to whom our best thanks are due for kind assistance. The descent was so gentle that not an instrument was injured

Blackheath, April 10. James Glaisher.

SIR M. MONTEFIORE'S MISSION TO MOROCCO.

(From the Times.)

At the meeting of the Common Council on Thursday, convened at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mr. Alderman Phillips, a member of the Jewish community, and held in high respect in the City of London, called attention, in a speech which excited considerable interest, to the remarkable services rendered by Sir Moses Montefiore in the interests of humanity. He had previously given notice of a motion on the subject and in bringing it forward, he said there never was a period in the history of this country perhaps, when there was a greater anxiety to promote the happiness and to mitigate the sufferings of the human race, nor was there ever a larger number of generous, benevolent, and high-minded men of all denominations. In that category he presumed to place the distinguished man to whom the notice referred. Sir Moses Montefiore was no stranger to the corporation of London. He was an old and faithful citizen, and for 60 years of his life he had been intimately identified with all its best interests. (Hear.) In 1837 he was elected by the Livery to fill the office of Sheriff of London. During that year the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him, and at its close he received the unanimous thanks of the Common Hall. He was speaking of a man whose noble deeds and exploits had engraced the pages of history ; not a hero, it is true, whose battles had been fought and won at the cannon's mouth, but who had nevertheless stood forth bravely and fearlessly to fight the battle of freedom, and had achieved glorious victories, by force of reason, of truth, and of justice. (Hear, hear.) The Jews of Damascus were accused of the foulest calumnies, and were thrust into dungeons, their condition being pitiful in the extreme. This champion of liberty went to Damascus and obtained the release of the unfortunate men, with a firman, besides, from the late Sultan, triumphantly establishing their innocence, and prohibiting the recurrence of the barbarities. In 1846 Sir Moses went to Russia, and, having been honoured with an audience of the late Emperor, he represented to him the unhappy condition of many of the Jewish people in that country. That wise and good man listened to him with kindness and consideration, and there could be no doubt that the improvement of the people dated from that time. The history of the Mortara family at Rome was still fresh in the public recollection. On that occasion there came a cry to this country, to which oppressed people of other nations ever look for succour in distress. It was not the cry of anguish of a multitude. It was the wailing and lamentation of fond parents, whose home and hearth had been desolated and devastated, and whose child had been stolen. This incident shocked the feelings of all enlightened men, and struck terror into the hearts of the Jewish community. This noble-minded man again stepped forward, and, backed by the powerful press of this country, and by the force of public opinion in every civilized State, he went to Rome with the view to aid in the restoration of that child to its afflicted parents. It was matter for deep regret for the honour of civilization that in that scared mission Sir Moses was unsuccessful ; but let them hope that it may have been the means of preventing the recurrence of an outrage as that of Mortara. He was informed (Hear, hear) it might have been thought that a man verging on four-score years, having done so much and so well, might fairly have rested on the laurels he had won ; but not so : towards the close of the last year there came intelligence from the Executive Committee of the Hebrew Community at Tangiers and Gibraltar that men were again accused of groundless crimes and thrown into prison. Sir Moses Montefiore, keenly alive, as he had ever been, to suffering humanity, immediately put himself in communication with Earl Russell,—and there he (Alderman Philips) hoped he might be permitted to offer a grateful tribute to the noble earl and to the British Government for the generous assistance they had rendered on that, as on many other occasions, in relieving the sufferings of those injured people, through their ambassadors and consuls and by friendly remonstrances. Sir Moses wended his way to Tangiers and put himself in communication with the Imperial authorities, with a view to procuring the release of two more men who had been imprisoned on groundless charges. They—

> " The gentlemen of England,
> Who lived at home at ease—"

could little imagine the total absence of law and justice which prevailed in those countries ; but they could offer to those people the sympathy of Englishmen who lived under a glorious constitution. He not only sought to obtain the release of those men, but that of others who had been falsely charged with the crime of murder. For that purpose he returned to Gibraltar, where he was received with great kindness by the Governor, Sir William Codrington. There a war steam frigate was placed at his disposal by the order of the British Government, and he sailed for Saffi. The sea raged high, however, and he was prevented landing, but he had the satisfaction of receiving a signal from the shore that the unhappy men had been released. Sir Moses returned to Mogador, inspired by the success of that mission, and, knowing the condition of his unhappy brethren in Morocco, he resolved on making an expedition and placing at the feet of the Emperor a petition in their favour and in favour of humanity. The condition of the Jews in Morocco was an insult to civilization. It had been thus described by an able and intelligent writer in the *Daily Telegraph* :—" They had been taxed, fined, beaten with ' khoorbashes,' bastinadoed with maize canes. They had been torn from their shops by agas and emirs to work for nothing, laughed at in the law courts, derided in public, oppressed in private, their complaints disregarded, their rights ignored, and their adopted home made for them a place of misery and shame. They had borne it because 'suffering was the badge of all their tribe' (hear, hear), and their patience had been met by tyranny." Sir Moses left Mogador, and the people in that city of all ranks and denominations offered up prayers for his safety and the success of his mission. Along a roadless country irrespective of all personal considerations and of all danger, with a burning sun by day and piercing winds by night, this journey to Morocco was undertaken by this good old man in the sacred cause of freedom. Wherever he went he was received by the authorities with every courtesy and high consideration. After a fatiguing journey of eight days he arrived at Morocco, where with his suite he was lodged and comforted in one of the imperial palaces by order of the Emperor. He thus describes his reception by the Sultan :—" A quarter of an hour's ride brought us to the gates, opening into a large square leading to the courtyard, or open space before the palace. This avenue, which is of very considerable length, was lined on both sides by infantry troops of great variety of hue and accoutrements ; they were standing in closely serried ranks, and we must have passed several hundreds before coming into the open plain. Such a magnificent sight opened upon us. We beheld in every direction masses of troops, consisting of cavalry and foot soldiers. I should estimate the total number assembled on the occasion at not less than 6,000. We went forward some little distance into the plain, and saw approaching us the Oozir, the Grand Chamberlain, and other dignitaries of the Court. I descended from my vehicle, and my companions alighted from their steeds to meet them. We were cordially welcomed. We arranged ourselves in a line to await the appearance of the Sultan. This was preceded by a string of led white horses and then by the sky covered with green cloth. His Majesty's approach was announced by a flourish of trumpets. Then His Majesty appeared, mounted on a superb white charger, the spirited movements of which were controlled by him with consummate skill. The colour of the charger indicated that we were welcomed with the highest distinction, and the countenance of his Majesty is expressive of great intelligence and benevolence. The Sultan expressed his pleasure at seeing me at his court. He said my name was well-known to him, as well as my desire to improve the condition of my brethren. He hoped that my sojourn in his capital would be agreeable. He dwelt with great emphasis on his long-existing amicable relations with our country ; he also said it was gratifying to him to see two of the officers in its service at his Court. It is an honour to this nation to see a place in the hands of His Majesty my memorial on behalf of the Jewish and Christian subjects of his empire." Sir Moses stated in his petition that he came supported by the sanction and approval of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and on behalf of his co-religionists in England, his native country, as well as on the part of those in every part of the world, to entreat His Majesty to continue the manifestations of his grace and favour to his brethren in His Majesty's empire. He prayed that it might please His Majesty to give the most positive orders that the Jews and Christians dwelling in all parts of his dominions should be perfectly protected, and that no person should molest them in any manner whatsoever in anything which concerned their safety and tranquillity, and that they might be placed in the enjoyment of the same advantages as all other subjects of His Majesty. Such rights, Sir Moses added, were granted through him by His Imperial Majesty Abdul Medjid, the late Sultan of Turkey, on his firman being presented to him at Constantinople, and in May last confirmed by His Imperial Majesty Abdul Aziz, the present Sultan of Turkey. He expressed to His Majesty his grateful appreciation of the hospitable welcome with which His Majesty had honoured him, and offered his heartfelt wishes for His Majesty's health and happiness, and for the prosperity of his dominions. The Sultan forthwith, namely on the 5th February last, issued an edict commanding that all Jews residing within his territory, be their condition what it may, should thenceforward occupy a position of perfect equality with the rest of his subjects in the administration of his law, and be protected from wrong and injury of every kind. It was addressed to all governors and other authorities, who were solemnly enjoined not to do the Jews wrong in their persons or property, nor to suffer any one else to do so, on pain of punishment. It especially provided that no Jewish woman was to be forced another against his will, and that every one was to be duly recompensed for his labour, " for (it added) injustice here is injustice in heaven, and we cannot countenance any matter affecting the rights of the Jews or the rights of others, our own dignity being itself opposed to such a course." " This important document," said Sir Moses, " securing the future well-being of upwards of half a million of persons, will doubtless be hailed with satisfaction by the friends of humanity and civilization throughout the world" (hear, hear) ; and he (Alderman Philipps) would add, by none more than by the Corporation of London. (Hear, hear.) History scarcely presented a parallel of a courageous old man in his 80th year, braving every danger and difficulty in the sacred cause of humanity. He only regretted so great a cause should have so weak an advocate. For 17 years he had had the honour of being connected with the Corporation. He had in turn supported every Lord Mayor and every Commission with the common right of citizenship, and he said it with profound respect, that standing there neither ashamed nor afraid to plead for his own, he hoped the Court would agree to the proposition he should submit to it. It had exercised its highest honours on the princes of Royal houses, upon men who had fought and bled for the honour of their country, upon statesmen whose wisdom and energy, under God's providence, had filled our homes with plenty. It had conferred them upon men of science, upon patriots—none greater than the patriot of that day (Garibaldi), upon one even of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy ; upon that great and good man—great because he was good—George Peabody ; and he asked them to add to that long line of eminent persons one of their own fellow-citizens, representing the true type of an Englishman. It would show, as had been shown again and again, that this happy land was the home and this great city the cradle of English liberty. It would moderate the tyranny of despots, and give hope to those who lived under their sway. It would win the respect and applause of all good men, and the everlasting gratitude of the oppressed ; and it would add honour and happiness to the declining years of this great public benefactor, and afford consolation to his broken-spirited, down-trodden race in other countries. (Cheers.) He moved, in the terms of his notice :—

" That the thanks of this Corporation be respectfully tendered to Sir Moses Montefiore, for the signal services rendered by him to the cause of humanity, by having undertaken missions to various countries for the relief of those oppressed for their religious convictions, and more especially for his journey to Morocco, to solicit from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of that country that his Jewish and Christian subject should be relieved from all civil and religious disabilities."

The motion was seconded by Deputy Elliott, and carried with acclamation, as was also another inviting Sir Moses to the Guildhall on an early day to receive the compliment. Sir Moses being already free of the city the freedom cannot be presented to him, and, therefore, this mode of recognizing his public services has been adopted.

SIMPSON'S INDIA, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

(From the Times.)

Private enterprise and speculation take the place in this country of the patronage of Courts and that aid from the national purse which have enabled foreign artists and men of science to produce so many works of singular merit and grandeur ; but with such an illustration before us of the courage and liberality of a publisher and of the skill and perseverance of a single artist as the exhibition of Mr. Simpson's Indian drawings and the great undertaking for which they relate affords, it is doubtful whether we have anything to deplore in the different nature of the auspices under which publications of the highest order are produced at home and abroad. It is true, indeed, that the Queen of India gave her gracious encouragement to Mr. Simpson, and that the lamented Governor-General and Lady Canning gave him their valuable support ; but it is from the public in this country and the wealthy all over the world that a substantial return for risks and expenditure upon them must be obtained, as it is perhaps in London only that a publisher could be found to venture upon them.

The opportunity of judging whether the praise we venture to bestow on the manner in which the task is executed is deserved or not is now given to every one who can visit the German Gallery in Bond-street ; but only those who are acquainted with India can judge of the truthfulness with which the effects of climate, scenery, and native life are rendered. It is not too much to say that no attempt even has been made to represent so much of the vast region which extends from Point de Galle to the frontiers of China on the port-east and the boundaries of the dim kingdoms beyond Cashmere on the north-west, like that in which Mr. Simpson has achieved such wonderful success as an artist and a traveller. He went out under peculiar circumstances. Already known as the able delineator of some of the most remarkable scenes in the Crimean war, to those who were ignorant of his general merits as an artist he visited India immediately after the termination of the great rebellion, in time to witness and record the events of the vice-regal progress which was to the natives the solid demonstration that British supremacy was re-established and the outward and visible sign of the power of the Queen of the Indian Empire, whose hand was potent to

FROM SHIELDS.

Tasmania ... Feb. 9

FROM SWANSEA.

1168 India, Crawford.

FROM AKYAB.

395 Empress of India.
695 Huntress.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

999 Dolbadren Castle—Oriental Shipping Comp'y. Jan. 29
1175 Lydia, Williams—Carr. Feb. 27
150 Tyrshjee. Feb. 29
459 Timewell—W. I. S. Co. (Limited.)
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 13

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315 Carioca.

FROM BOSTON.

85 Jessie Anne, Harvey—Farnham & Co.

FROM RANGOON.

474 Camilla, Crockett.—Forbes & Co.
202 Canna Family, Millar—B. H. Cama.
735 Lady Valiant. Toltie.
340 Japan, Page.
689 Prospero Bomanjee, Milne.

FROM NEWPORT.

945 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samosset.
Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM GOTHENBERG.

Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
571 Gustafva, Palm—Peel Cassels & Co.

FROM CHINA.

410 Canada.
932 St. Bernard, Mason—Ruttonjee Eduljee, Esq. Mar. 12

FROM SINGAPORE.

677 Kensington, Tulloch.

FROM CALCUTTA.

869 Aristides.
1118 Astronomer. April 8
Azelia Brown.
540 Anne, Henderson.
433 Bengal, Rosse.
460 Carobel—Devereux. May 3
City of Palaces.
1037 Chatsworth, Jardine.
583 Comete, Dubern—Montanlord and Tallada. April 23
906 Corings, Wilson.
1056 Day Dream.
1333 French Empire—Ewart, Latham & Co.
477 Good Success, MacGregor. April 15
1441 H. C. Kidston, Jinman. May 3
Indian.
637 J. W. Brockman.
469 Jadelmann, Graff.
453 Johannes—A. H. Rusche & Co. March 13
560 Jehangheer, McDermott. April 19
850 John Rennie.
1231 King Arthur, Marshall.
Merle Blance.
1706 Mistress of the Seas. March 10
North West.
1302 Northern Empire.
1075 Natolia.
994 Portland.
1021 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
493 Ruby Castle.
608 Schah Jehan. May 3
976 Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson.
1051 Speedy.
363 Teaser.
874 Tinto.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. March 19
1089 Ticonderoga. Marc: 9
Tantlor Feb. 6
1286 Timoor Shah, Dodd.
245 Western Empire. April 1
546 Weidenheim.

FROM MAULMAIN.

1199 Baden, (a) Stilson.
1050 Ocean Bell—Cohen & Co.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Nussur Mussed.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 17, *Hamlin*, Wheelwright, from Akyab 5th May; *Commodore Perry*, Owen, from Moulmein 28th March, touched at Galle 14th April; and *Bianca*, (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 18, Frenty Barque *Victor Amadie*, passed off South to North; May 17, Ship *Light of the Age*, passed off South to North; French Steamer *Alphee*, Jehenne, from Galle 15th, and Pondicherry 17th May; May 18, Ship *Lanesshire Witch*, West, from Gopaulpore, 3rd May.

DEPARTURES.—May 17, Barque *Marion*, D. Fleming, to Northern Ports; French Mail Steamer *Alphee*, Jehenne, to Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Documentary.	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	97½
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	221 to 223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	235 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	78 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	43 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	117 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	135 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Charter, Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	237 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	120	.....	165 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	169 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	30 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir, de Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank		.....	18 per ct.
East India Bank		.....	11 per ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,967	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Kirgistanson Rand & Press Company Limited			
Ono with Ch... comprising			Rs. 55,000 pr. share.
1 A Share...	6,000	430	
1 B Share...	6,000	170	
1 C Share...	6,000	.....	
2 Free Preps Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	318-3-4	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 pm.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Gress, Easters Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co..	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	.....	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co..	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.....	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Coutract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 65 pm.
Bondod Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	750	.....	Rs. 400 pm.
Princes of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....	8 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Gas Co.....	350	.....	900 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.....	50	.....	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	5½ per ct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	...	98
" Loan 1835-36 ...	...	96½
" Loan 1842-43 ...	...	
" Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	...	104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	...	113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Crowns	"	230
Mexican Dollars	"	230
German Crowns	"	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	"	223
Bar Silver	"	105-8
Gold Leaf	"	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (23rd May 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba. Per candy.

New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	590
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	580 to 585
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	530 to 535
New Oomrawutee	"	515 to 525
New Dharwar Sawgined	"	640 to 645
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	520 to 525
New Veeravul	"	510 to 515
New Khandeish	"	500 to 505
New Poratchee	"	510 to 515
New Accote	"	555 to 560
New Mungalore	"	580 to 585
New Ringhungaut	"	630 to 635

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 6 4
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... " 32 to 34.
Niger ... " 33 to 34.
" 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DASHELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DRANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
Three " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Two " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
One " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.

On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

The Bank grants drafts on *London, Liverpool, Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 200 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bankof Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,"*

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Shares, or any other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends therefrom being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund—£161,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, in sums of £50 and upwards, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼. per Rupees					
4	Do.	.....	at 2s. 1¼d.	"	
3	Do.	.....	at 2s. 1d.	"	
2	Do.	.....	at 2s. 0¾d.	"	
1	Do.	.....	at 2s. 0½d.	"	
On Demand (Head Office)			at 2s. 0¼d.	"	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.					
Do.	6	do.	5	"	
Do.	12	do.	6	"	

EXCHANGE.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends therefrom being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.

"	4	do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	3	do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	2	do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	1	do.	.....	2s.	"
On Demand				2s. 0d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland do.			.....	} 1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland do.					

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 2 months	.....	9	per cent. per annum.
Do.	3	do.	8 " "
Do.	6	do.	4 " "
Do.	12	do.	6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

To be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates on safe custody, or on sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 21st May 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum

Do.	6	"	5	"	"
Do.	12	"	6	"	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 1d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. on Demand		do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends therefrom being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEXCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,595 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee	
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Sight		1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight ...frs.	2-62 cts.		"
3 Do.	Do. ..... "	2-56	"
Sight		2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3	per Cent. per annum.	
6	Ditto	4	do.
12	Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 33rd May 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000.—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" at 3 " at	2s.	0¾d.	"
Demand.....	2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland "	2s.	0d.	"
On Ireland "	2s.	0d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Lockie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Esq.
JBE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Account	2	per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3	"
" 6 " " ...	5	"
" 12 " " ...	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee

"	4	do.	2s.	1d.	"
"	3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
"	2	do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
"	1	do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" On demand		do.	2s.	0¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee,

Do.	" at 3	"	at 2s. 0¾d.	"	
Do.	"	Demand.....			
Do.	Scotland	"	} 2s.	0d.	"
Do.	Ireland	"			

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per annum

Do.	3 months sight	3	"
Do.	6 "	4	"
Do.	12 "	5	"

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

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Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

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